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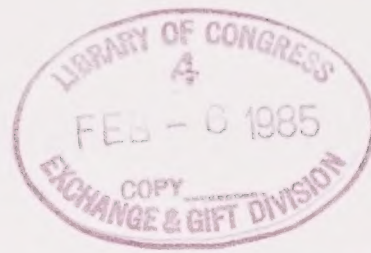
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A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS OF THE U.S. ARMY, 1861-1895



A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS
OF THE U.S. ARMY, 1861-1895

William L. Brown III

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U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service
Harpers Ferry Center
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Introduction

This volume was conceived as a supplement to David Clary's two studies on the history of barracks furniture prepared for the Park Service in 1982 and 1983.¹ Clary's work offers a comprehensive treatment of the subject from the written sources. My aim in this volume is to lend the same thoroughness to the subject from the pictorial sources. The period covered encompasses the first interior view of a U.S. Army barrack, drawn in 1861 for Harper's Weekly, through a series of photographs taken between 1891 and 1895 by the Office of the Quartermaster General. After 1895, photographs of barracks interiors become too numerous to treat comprehensively here.

The vast majority of images in this collection are from the Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General (Record Group 92) at the National Archives. These 1891 to 1895 photographs were taken as part of a major survey of existing army posts. Photographers were sent to each active post to secure views of major buildings as well as buildings under construction. Most photographs in this large collection are exterior views. But, frequently, photographers shot interiors of enlisted men's barracks. Unfortunately, few other interior images were taken.

I have tried to draw the reader's eye to specific items in each image. One will see how similar the furnishings are, as might be expected,

1. David A. Clary, "These Relics of Barbarism: A History of Furniture in Barracks and Guardhouses of the United States Army, 1800-1880" (National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center, 1982); David A. Clary, "A Life Which Is Gregarious in the Extreme: A History of Furniture in Barracks and Guardhouses of the United States Army, 1880-1945" (National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center, 1983).

but also the individual touches that vary in each barrack. This was a great period of transition from deplorable conditions to an enlightened use of space brought on by advances in hygiene and promoted by the Surgeon General's office. The most significant factor is the introduction of the single iron bunk in the early 1870s. Prior to that date enlisted men slept in the "military crib," a large wooden bunk holding two men on each level. It was described by an Englishman who joined the American army during the Mexican War as "the exceedingly disagreeable custom, still universal in the United States service, of sleeping two in a bed--a custom which has been abolished in every barrack in Great Britain and the Colonies to the infinite comfort of the soldier, for the last twenty years."²

I hope this study will clarify, graphically, written documentation on the subject. Mention should be made that most of the views are second floor rooms which may account for the lack of window coverings, and many window coverings shown are temporary aids to the photographer. In a two-story barrack, the first floor was used for kitchen, mess hall, washroom, day room, and noncommissioned officers' quarters. There are few wood boxes or coal containers which would indicate that most images were taken in the warmer seasons. It should be pointed out that, although the races were segregated, there is no noticeable difference between black and white, and in one view red, soldiers' furnishings.

I have been actively seeking images on this and related military interiors for about six years. I hope this volume will bring other images to light.

2. Autobiography of an English Soldier in the United States Army (New York: Stringer & Townsend, 1853).

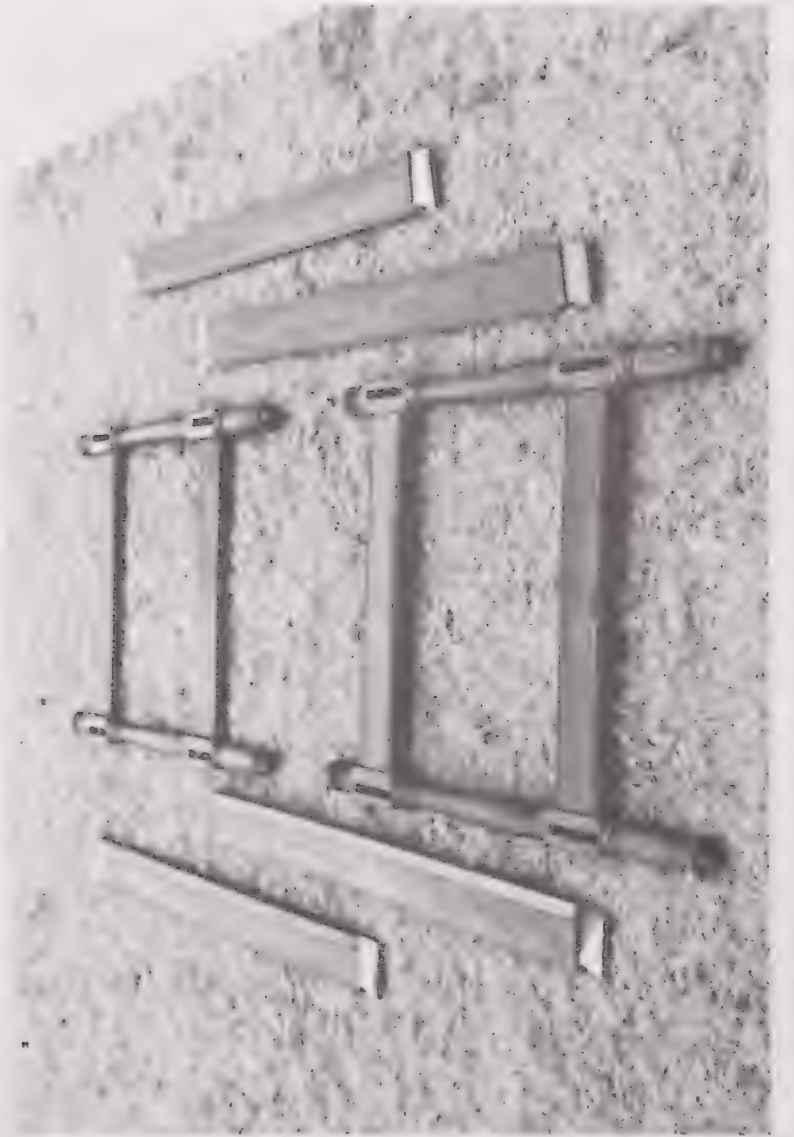
Finally I want to thank for their assistance in preparing this volume Dr. John Phillip Langellier, Director of the United States Army Museum at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, William Henry, Historian at Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas, and Douglas McChristian, Superintendent of Fort Davis National Historic Site, Texas. I also thank my colleagues in the Division of Historic Furnishings, Sarah Olson, for supporting the project and offering suggestions during the manuscript preparation, and Nancy Konstantinidis, for seeing the typing through to the end.

William L. Brown III

1-4. AMERICAN ARMY BUNK, c. 1840

The form and construction of this walnut bunk date it to the 1840s. It measures four by six feet and was designed to hold four soldiers. Of mortise and tenon construction held together by wedges, it can be easily knocked apart for cleaning. Originating from the Philadelphia area, the bunk is in the collection of Fort Scott National Historic Site, Kansas.

(Photographs: William L. Brown III)



5-6. AMERICAN ARMY BUNK, c. 1861

Shown is one of nine surviving bunks from Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, made in 1861 when the fort was regarrisoned for the Civil War. It was later used for Confederate prisoners. On the previous bunk, the slats run from side to side. But here they run from head to foot, resting on the cross-bar. The slats were secured by another board nailed to the uprights. Like the earlier bunk, this one could be easily knocked down.

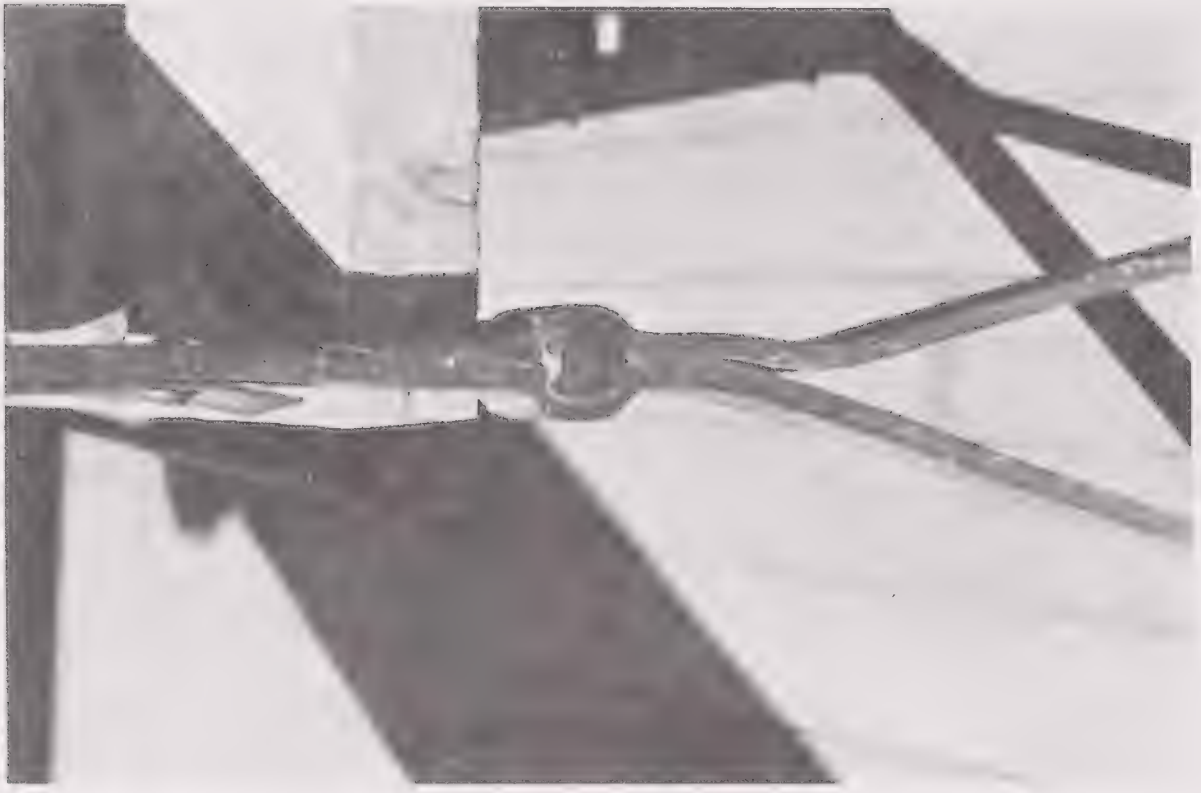
(Photographs: William L. Brown III)



7-9. BARRACK BUNK, 1870

The army bought 4,000 of these wrought-iron barrack bunks from Sneed & Co. in 1870. This one survives at Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas. The thick boards are original to the bunk.

(Photographs: William L. Brown III)



10. SLEEPING QUARTERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT
IN THE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, HARPER'S
WEEKLY, JULY, 1861

In this temporary barrack setup in the U.S. Patent Office, the army retained the 18th-century custom of sleeping six to a bunk. In 1864, the Quartermaster General's Office issued a plan for temporary barracks calling for the same six-man bunk, with armracks at the end (Quartermaster General's Office, General Order No. 17).

(Photograph: Harper's Weekly, July 1861)



SLEEPING QUARTERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT IN THE PORT OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

11. THE STAG DANCE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, FEBRUARY 6,
1864

This infantry barrack in temporary winter quarters establishes the continued practice of two men to a bunk. Like the previous view, these bunks are joined together rather than freestanding. A 1750 plan exists of Fort William Henry at Lake George, New York, that shows the same arrangement.

(Photograph: Harper's Weekly, February 6, 1864)



THE STAG DANCE.

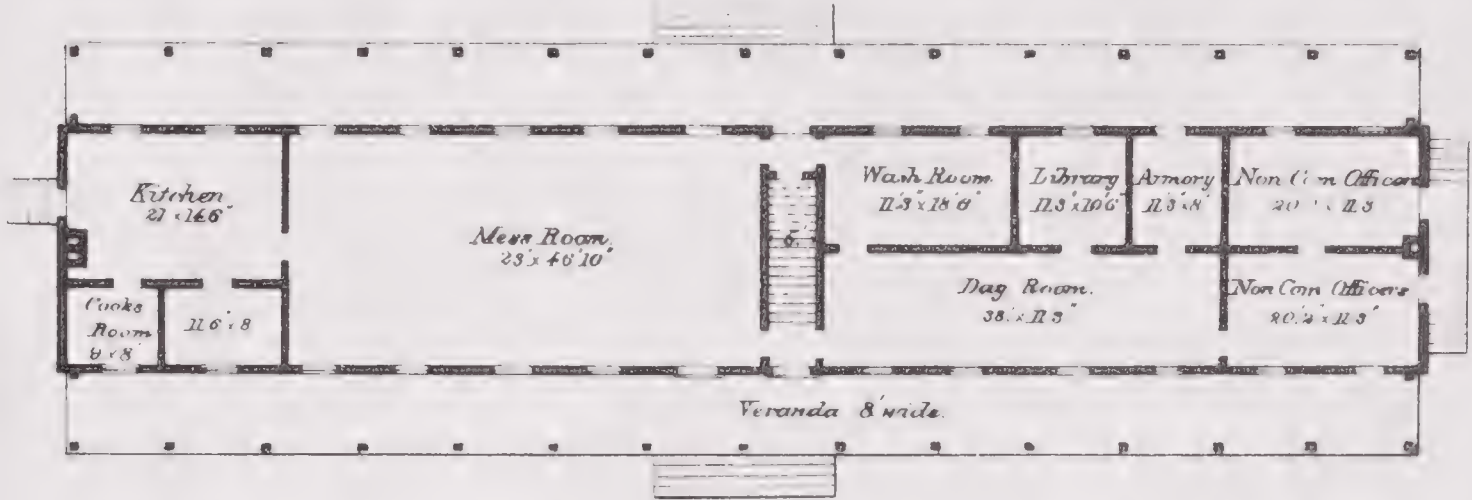
12. FLOOR PLAN OF A TWO-STORY BARRACK, RECOMMENDED
TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN SEPTEMBER, 1872

This plan should be kept in mind when viewing the following images. The surviving cavalry barrack at Fort Laramie National Historic Site was built on this plan. The stairway from the second to the first floors can be seen in many images and will serve as a point of orientation.

(Photograph: "Specifications for means of transportation, paulins, stoves and ranges, and lamps and fixtures for use in the United States Army," Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882)

No. 1.

COMPANY QUARTERS.

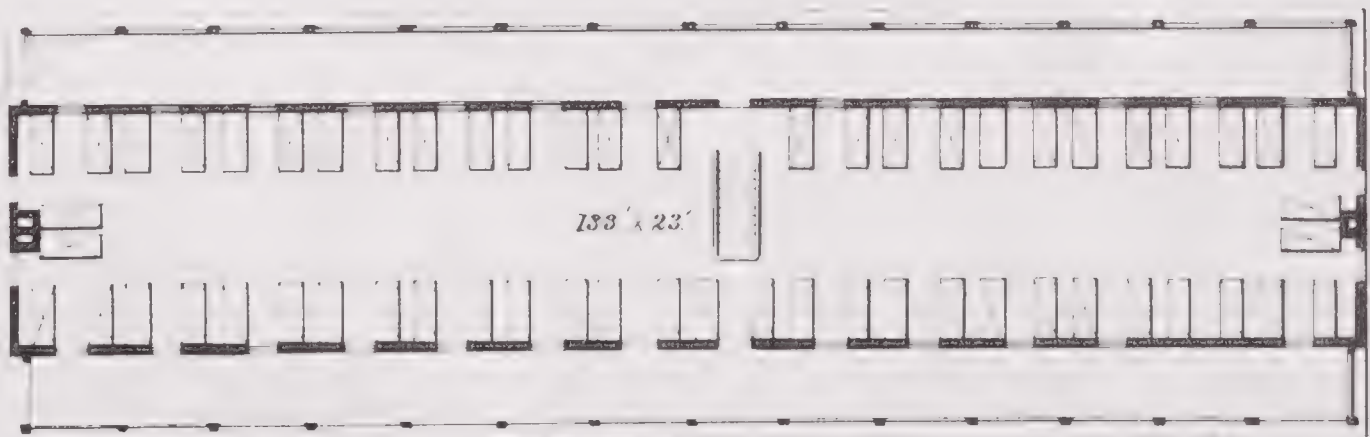


Plan of 1st Story.

Scale 20 feet to inch.

No. 2.

COMPANY QUARTERS.



Plan of 2^d Story.

Scale 20 feet to inch.

13. INFANTRY BARRACK, COMPANY A, FORT LEAVENWORTH,
KANSAS, 1874.

The earliest known photographic image of a barrack interior, this is also the only 19th-century barrack depicting fire-fighting equipment. Fire was a major concern and the absence of fire buckets in the views that follow is a mystery. Extending this view to the right, we can assume the presence of additional armracks, and probably more fire-equipment racks. Bunks are the 1870 Snead barrack bunk. The footlockers, water-cooler, and spit boxes are nonregulation, as is what appears to be a tin candle sconce above the stove.

(Photograph: Fort Leavenworth National Historic
Site, 6003.46-C)



14. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
1888

Woven-wire mattresses have replaced boards on these
barrack bunks. Note the overcoats, turned inside
out, and regulation denim barrack bags hanging from
the peg rack. When I entered the army in 1958, I
was issued an identical barrack bag.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92 CCFQM)



15. ENGINEERS' BARRACK, LOCATION UNKNOWN, PAINTED
BY A. CAST, 1892

Here wall pegs for equipment are supplemented with shelves. Note the up-to-date use of the 1891 barrack lamp, the most common lamp appearing in this volume. Bunks, on the other hand, are a mixture of the 1893 model and the now out-of-date Composite Model No. 10.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 111-SC-100081)



16. CAVALRY BARRACK, SECOND U.S., BANDSMEN, FORT
WINGATE, NEW MEXICO, 1894-96

Bunks are apparently the Composite No. 10, painted a light color. Both examples of this model surviving in private collections bear original light green paint. In the right corner is an open locker, or shelves, protected with a decorative dust cover. Equally decorative are the window and wall hangings. Displaying Indian artifacts in 19th-century army posts was common, particularly in officers' quarters.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 495, Louis Dunston Collection)



2nd Class. Boardman
Fort Wingate N.M. 1896

17. BARRACK, FORT ADAMS, RHODE ISLAND, 1891-95

The Model 1891 oil lamp and half-wall lockers are modern features in this barrack. So are the radiators. Thimbles for the old stovepipes still show on the walls. Chairs in the foreground are nonregulation but those behind are the 1883 barrack chair. Above the wall lockers are dress hats. Calendars, like the one on the right, will reappear throughout this volume. Company diversions represented on the table are cribbage, checkers, a tobacco plug cutter and, at the far right of the room, Indian clubs for exercising.

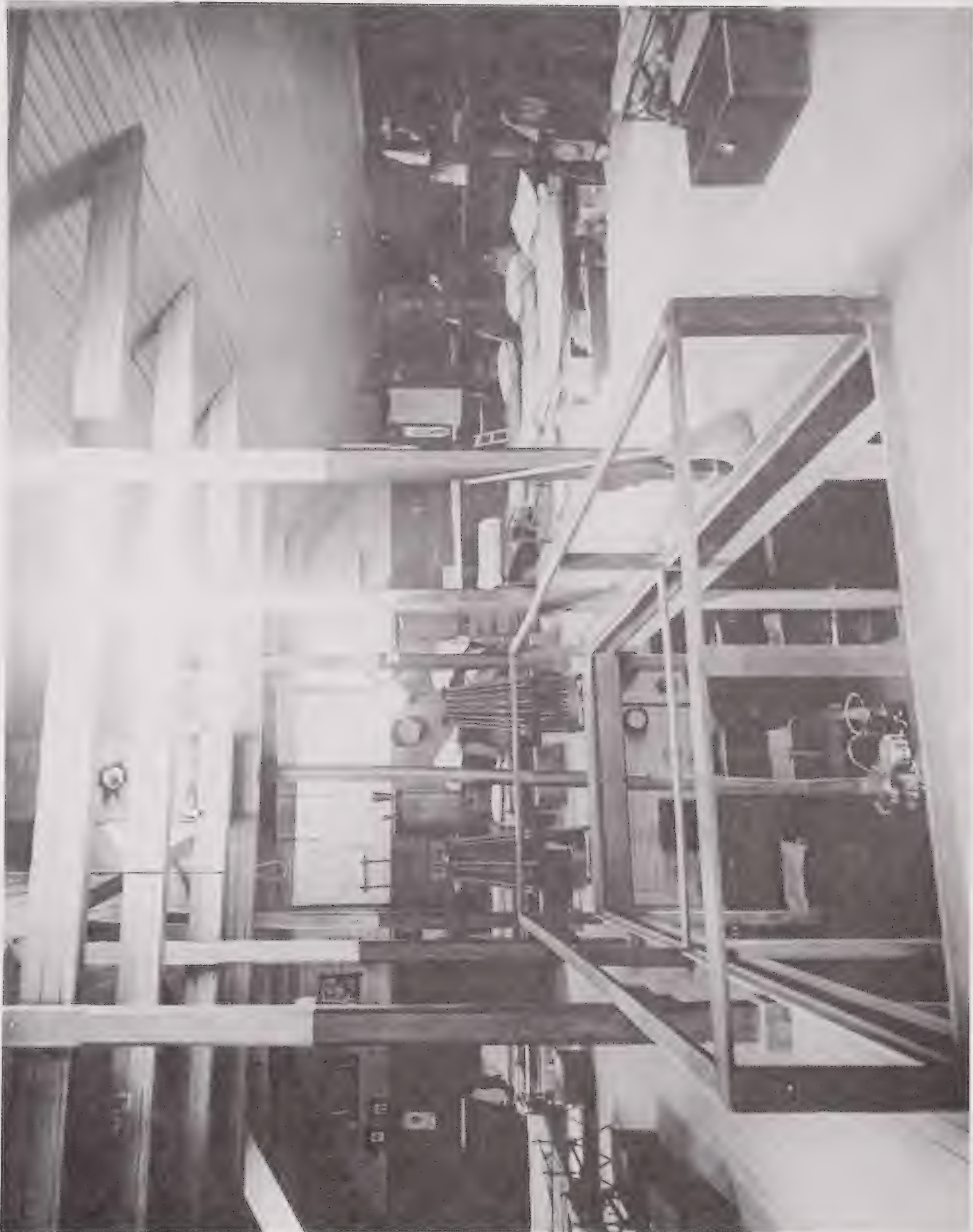
(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-1-8)



18. BARRACK, FORT ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA, 1891-95

This scene illustrates the transition from shelf to locker storage. Footlockers became regulation issue in 1884, and the freestanding circular armrack was issued in 1873. The 1891 lamp appears on the first floor and the 1881 lamp on the second. All bunks are the Composite Model No. 10 with woven-wire "international" bottoms. The army ordered these bed springs in 1885, replacing bed boards that locked onto the Composite bunk with iron pegs, which can still be seen on the second bunk at the right. Note the clock and the presence of many personal prints and photographs.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-2-4)



19. INFANTRY BARRACK, ANGEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA,
1891-95

A wall shelf, running completely around the room, is the earliest barrack storage method and is an anachronism here. The 1881 oil lamps have been specially adapted with smoke shields or reflectors. Dust covers on the Model 1873 Springfields and the decorative shelf paper bear witness to the army's ongoing war against filth. The tin wash basin in the left foreground indicates that a soldier's personal property included at least basic tools for washing. A washroom was probably located on the first floor of this structure. Incidentally, the photographer's lens and shutter bulb appear in the foreground. He may have covered the back windows to adjust the sunlight for this picture.

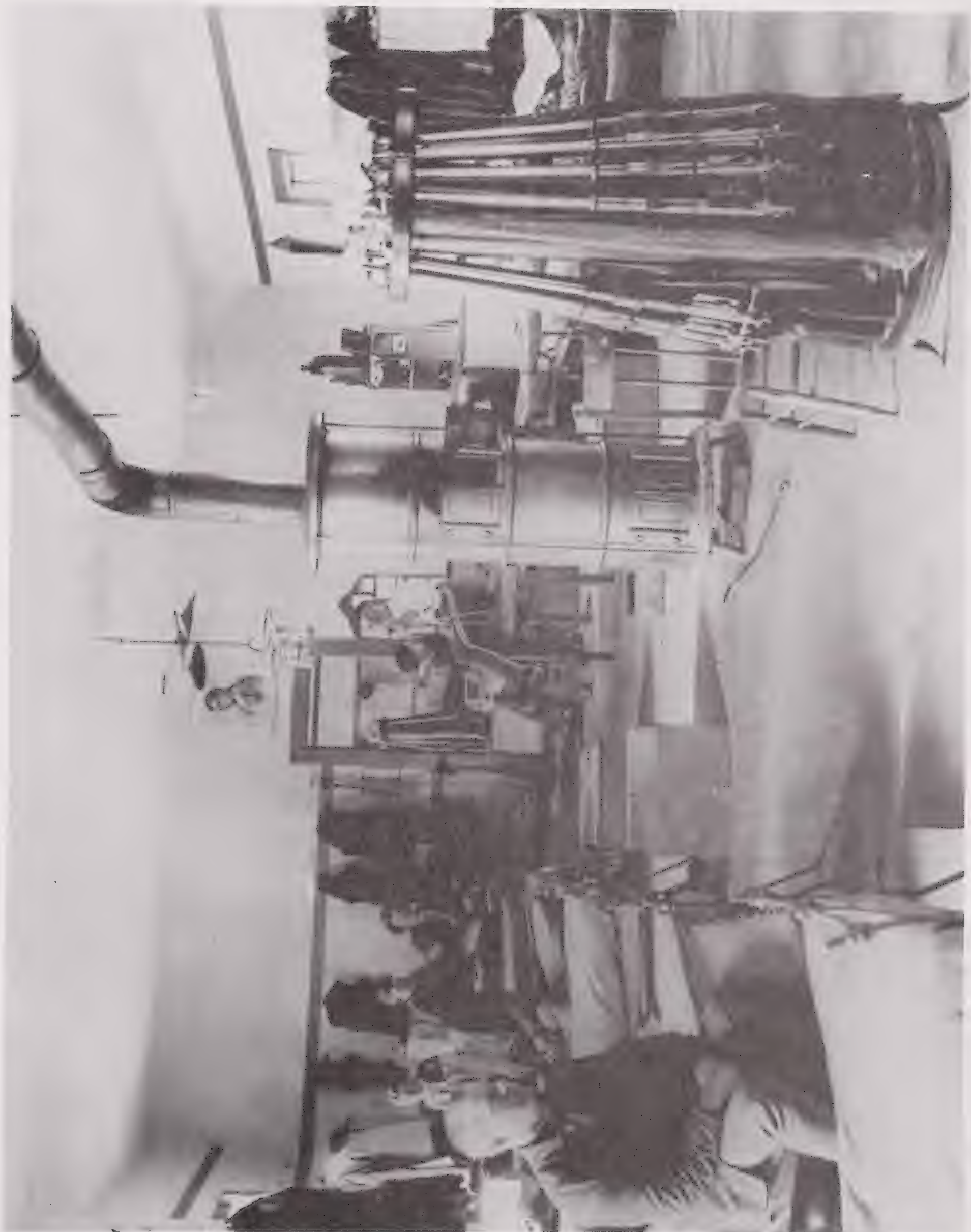
(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-3-4)



20. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT ASSINIBOINE, MONTANA,
1891-95

A printed cotton dust cover appears among the Model 1892 Krag Bolt Action Rifles. The bugler is sitting on a nonregulation, probably locally-made table; the chair too is nonregulation. The ever-present clock sits on top of a shelf, center right. This is a good view of the Model 1884 footlocker, as well as the army cast-iron coal heater Model 1876, and the 1891 barrack lamp. Once again, the lamp has been specially fitted with smoke shields.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-5-5)



21. INFANTRY BARRACK, THIRD U.S., COMPANY A, FORT
BARRANCAS, FLORIDA, 1891-95

The spaciousness of this soldier's quarters is unusual, as is the presence of a desk. The small library was probably stocked through individual contributions to the company fund. Notice the 1871-72 Composite iron bunk, Model No. 9. The footboard is higher and more elaborately articulated than the more common Composite Model No. 10 of the 1880s.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-6-8)



22. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO,
1891-95

Window coverings, uniformly tacked around the room, may indicate a ground floor location. Each of the Model No. 10 Composite bunks contains a name card. Stoves are Model 1875 army cast-wood heaters. The chairs are nonregulation barrack furniture.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-7-7)



23. INFANTRY BARRACK, BENICA, CALIFORNIA, 1891-95

This infantry barrack is equipped with wall shelves, protected from dust with sheeting. Both models of the Composite iron bunk with woven wire bottoms are in use as well as the Model 1881 barrack light. While the potbellied stove appears infrequently in barracks, it was a regulation heater, burning coal.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-8-4)



24. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT BLISS, TEXAS, 1891-95

The starkness of this interior, utterly devoid of personal touches like pictures or calendars, may indicate that this is a recruit training barrack. In any case, it expresses nicely concerns with hygiene that were sweeping the army in the 1890s. The regulation T-bars located at the head and foot of each bunk are for mosquito nets. Bunks are the new Model 1893.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-9-5)



25. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT BROWN, TEXAS, 1891-95

Ventilation is clearly an issue in this cavalry barrack, as witnessed by the lattice-covered opening in the roof and the raised bed springs, allowing for more air circulation beneath. The room is fully outfitted with mosquito netting, suspended from ceiling wires rather than iron bars. In the foreground is a spit box.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-12-9)



26. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT CLARK, TEXAS, 1891-95

Another type of nonregulation stove appears in this photograph. The wall shelves are without dust covers, but covers appear on many of the rifles. The musician sitting on the floor is holding the company mascot. Behind him is a tin or earthenware spittoon. A unique addition is the civilian wardrobe at the far end of this barrack.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-14-4)



27. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK
(HARBOR), 1891-95

Notice the departure this company has taken from traditional monochromatic dust covers. This is an up-to-date barrack furnished with Model 1893 bunks, the 1891 bracket oil lamp on the right, and a newly patterned commercial stove.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-15-6)



28. INFANTRY BARRACK, COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO,
1891-95

This infantry barrack is heated by radiators. The Model 1871 iron bunk is in use. Note the absence of wall racks. Instead, clothing is hung from a freestanding rack in the center of the room. In the foreground, we get a rare look at a soldier's personal belongings.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-16-11)



29. INFANTRY BARRACK, COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO,
1891-95

While this interior offers the same conveniences as the previous view taken at the same post, the furniture and arrangement of the two differs vastly. Here bunks are the Composite Model No. 10. Open wall lockers are protected with dark, possibly blue, wool. The army used blue wool for covering tables from the Revolution on. Painted tin spittoons sit on the floor and this company has capitalized on the ambient heat available from stovepipes. Field equipment is lined up above the lockers, along with a clock.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-16-12)



30. NEW BARRACKS, CAVALRY, FORT CUSTER, MONTANA,
1891-95

Arm racks are adapted for carbines as well as pistols. The ever-present clock appears on the right wall. Dust covers have been eliminated and replaced with permanent built-in lockers. Compare these with the wall racks at Fort Clark, Texas (figure 26). Beneath the wall lockers hang swords. Bunks are the Composite iron Model 1871-72. A notice board appears at the wall opening, left, and racks for training whips are provided at the far end.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-17-14)



31. OLD BARRACKS, INFANTRY, FORT CUSTER, MONTANA,
1891-95

Pictured is a black company, either the Twenty-Fourth or Twenty-Fifth U.S. Infantry. Bunks, wall lockers, stoves, and lights all match those in the New Barracks at Fort Custer. And the expected additions of clock, calendar, and notice board are all present.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-17-15)



32. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT D.A. RUSSELL, WYOMING,
1892-95

Model 1892 Krag rifles aid in dating this photo. The rolled bedsacks probably belong to soldiers in the hospital or on guard. An unassigned bunk will contain no bedclothes. These bunks are the Composite Model No. 10 of the 1880s.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-18-10)



33. INDIAN SCOUT BARRACK, FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH,
1891-95

This is a rare view of an Indian scout quarters. While the army segregated troops until the Truman presidency, from the start the Quartermaster Department allotted the same equipment to all soldiers, regardless of color. Here rubber blankets are in use on 1870 Snead barrack bunks.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-20-5)



34. ARTILLERY BARRACK, THIRD U.S., G COMPANY, FORT
ETHAN ALLEN, VERMONT, 1891-95

Here for the first time we see full wall lockers. The company insignia is printed on the striped window coverings, which have probably been made up from bunting. Mosquito bars are functioning as equipment racks rather than the intended purpose. The barrack is heated by radiators instead of stoves. Lining up footgear like this, beneath the foot of the bed, was probably standard.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-23-6)



35-36. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT GRANT, ARIZONA,
1891-95

Constructed of whitewashed adobe, this single-story barrack shows crowded conditions. The armrack for both pistols and rifles is seen in an open position. We would expect dust covers on the guns. Wall lockers are heavily covered with cheap cotton fabric probably purchased with the company fund. One or more soldiers have satisfied a decorative urge with the fringed scarf around the storage locker on the left, and by covering the clock shelf. Civilian as well as army blankets are in use. A civilian trunk is employed as a bedside stand, and a privately-owned kerosene lamp is seen in the right rear. This is our first view, on the left, of the bracket form of the 1881 oil lamp. Stoves are 1875 wrought-iron wood heaters.

(Photographs: National Archives RG 92-F-24-1,-2)



37. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK,
1891-95

While most bunks in this quarters are the up-to-date Model 1893, the continuous wall shelf is a throwback to the early 19th century. Red, white, and blue bunting covers the shelves. Rawhide-seat chairs are the regulation form of 1883. The commercial spittoon is brass. Oddly enough, only one soldier has a mosquito bar.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-25-4)



38. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA,
1891-95

Bunks are uniformly the Composite Model No. 10, while a mix of regulation and nonregulation footlockers are present. A shaving mirror is placed to maximize on natural light. The glass shades on the 1893 barrack lamp are probably broken. Replacement shades have been substituted. Once again we find the 1875 wood heater. The presence of a bridle, on the back wall, is unusual. While one other view in this volume shows bridles hanging above troopers' bunks, they were generally kept in tack rooms.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-27-9)



39. INFANTRY BARRACK, TWENTY-FOURTH OR TWENTY-FIFTH U.S., FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA, 1891-95

This barrack houses black infantrymen. Dust covers appear on wall shelves and on most weapons. The stove is an early model. A uniform chart hangs below the clock. The mess hall is downstairs.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-27-10)



40. INFANTRY BARRACK, JACKSON BARRACKS, LOUISIANA,
1891-95

Jackson Barracks was built in the 1830s and, architecturally, this room retains many early features. The wall shelves and pegs date to the earliest period as do the moldings, door hardware, and mantel. To get a good picture of a pre-Civil War barrack, imagine four-man wooden bunks instead of these new model iron bunks. The stove is nonregulation and the ceiling is vented to provide air circulation when barrack stoves are operating in the winter.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-28-5)



41. CAVALRY BARRACK, MUSICIANS, JEFFERSON
BARRACKS, MISSOURI, 1891-95

Jefferson Barracks was a recruit training ground. This building is occupied by cavalry troopers--in particular students of the trumpet. A rack for training whips appears at the far end, along with ventilators operated by pulleys. The stark interior reflects the German style emulated by the British and American armies.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-30-9)



42. INFANTRY BARRACK, KEY WEST BARRACKS, FLORIDA,
1891-95

Bunks are all the Composite Model No. 10 with woven-wire suspension. Some show homemade bars for mosquito netting. Rubber ponchos suffice for dust covers. Footlockers are uniformly the regulation model of 1884. Instead of freestanding armracks, these are built into the structural supports. In the center is a regulation mess table.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-32-4)



43. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
1891-95

The 1870 Sneed barrack bunk, the 1871-72 Composite Model No. 9, and the Composite Model No. 10 of the 1880s are all in use here. Lamps are a nonregulation, commercial variety. Barrack bags sit on fully evolved wall lockers.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-33-15)



44. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT LOGAN, COLORADO,
1891-95

This barrack, built in the 1880s, is uniformly furnished with the out-of-date barrack bunk. Army blankets are interspersed here and there with civilian bed covers. We get a good view of a locker interior, including Indian clubs for exercising and shoes lined up under the locker. These wall lockers match one of the following locker blueprints developed in 1888.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-34-6)



45-46. PLANS FOR WALL LOCKER NO. 1 PREPARED UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN L.E. CAMPBELL
A.Q.M. U.S.A., BY F.J. GRODAVENT, ARCHT.,
DENVER, COL., MAY, 1888.

and

DESIGN FOR STANDING LOCKER BY CAPTAIN G.W.
DAVIS, 14th INF'TRY, FEB. 4, 1888.

(Photographs: National Archives RG92-CCFQM)

DESIGN FOR STANDING LOCKER

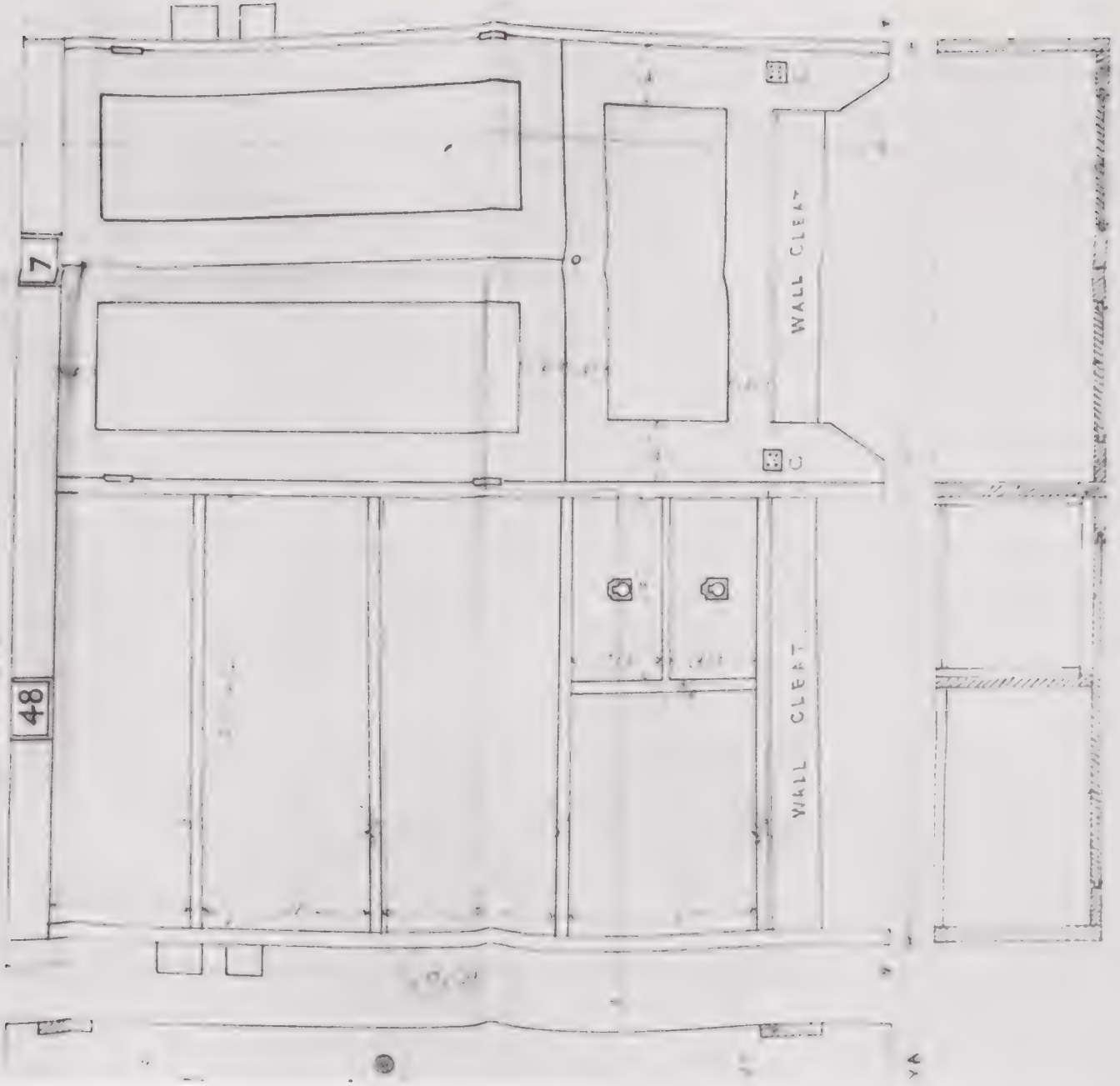
BY

CAPTAIN G.W. DAVIS. 14TH INFTRY

CARD HOLDER

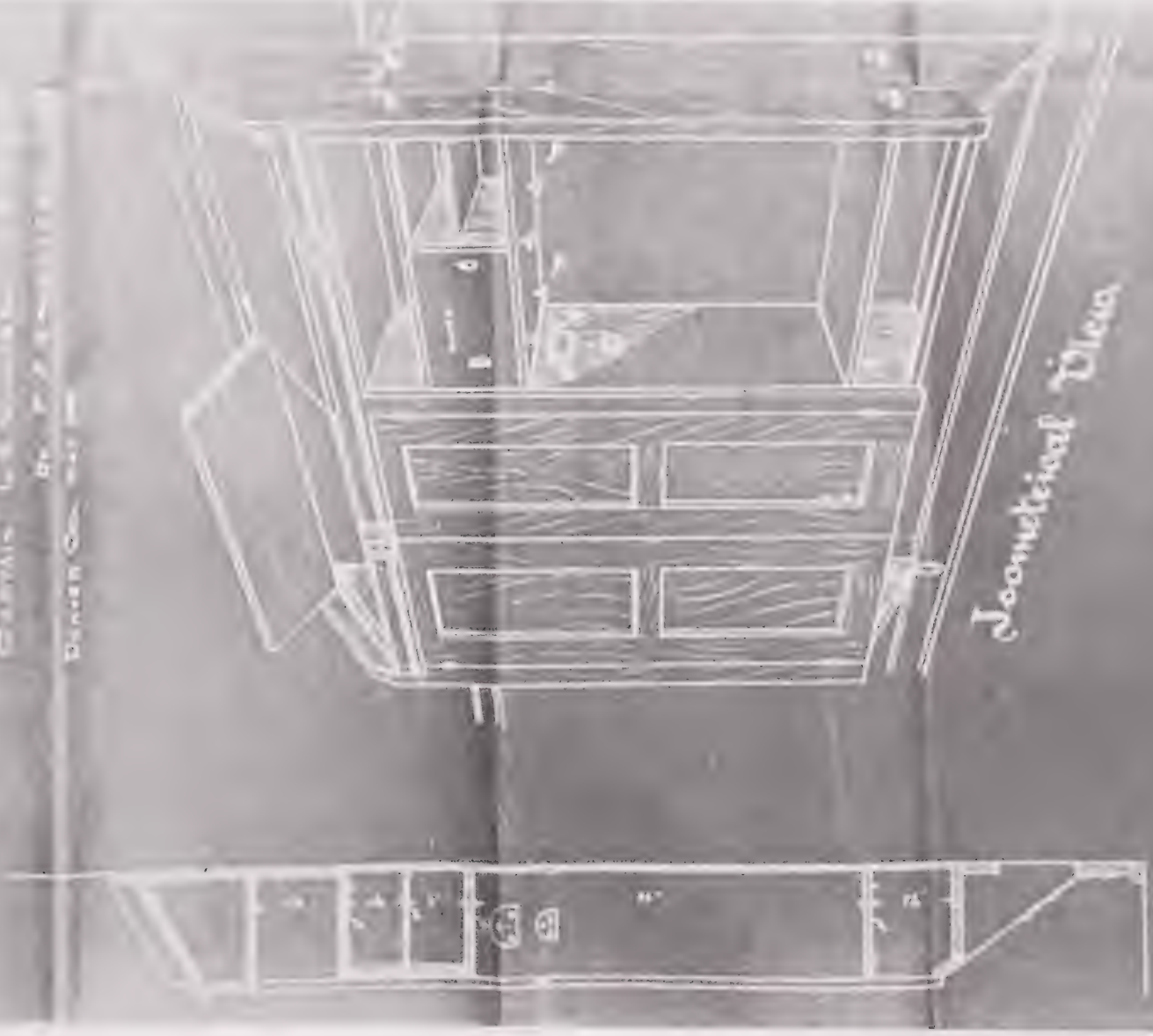
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7



SEC. AT DOORS CLOSED

Technical Drawing
 Standing Locker
 Design by G.W. Davis
 14th Infantry



Isometrical View

Section on
A-A

47. INFANTRY BARRACK, TENTH U.S., B OR D COMPANY,
FORT MARCY, NEW MEXICO, 1891-95

Numerous personal pictures on the adobe walls are typical of civilian interiors of the period but less common in enlisted men's barracks. Likewise, the shelf border at the far end of the room is a rare personal touch. The stoves are the army cast-wood heater No. 3 and the chair is the regulation model of 1883.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-36-8)



48. BARRACK, FORT MASON, CALIFORNIA, 1891-95

The occupants of the room are identified by name tags on each wall shelf. Both Composite bunks are present and the footlockers are nonregulation. The armchairs are an 1878 army design. Desks, such as is seen at the left, were unusual to enlisted men's barracks. Shade variations perceived in the blankets are probably a function of color distortion common to the orthochromatic film of the period.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-37-5)



49. ARTILLERY BARRACK, FOURTH U.S., C COMPANY,
FORT MCHENRY, MARYLAND, 1891-95

It may well be time for Saturday morning inspection in this photograph. The bunks are the new Model 1893 with one Composite Model No. 10 standing in the midst. Chairs are 1883 barrack chairs, reinforced with iron bars. This army cast-iron coal heater is one of several stove models approved in 1875 by the Quartermaster Department. Unlike many views showing assorted dust covers, this company chose a single cotton print for use throughout. The Model 1880 armrack is well displayed in this photo, showing each soldier's number under his rifle. A mirror, for the use of all, hangs on the chimney flue.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-38-5)



50. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT McINTOSH, TEXAS,
1891-95

This second floor cavalry barrack shows an early presence of electricity. A stove, like that pictured here, survives at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The armrack holds pistols and carbines. Instead of individual gun covers, this company has devised a unique, whole-rack cover on a pulley.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-39-4)



51. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT MCPHERSON, GEORGIA,
1891-95

Pictured are an 1892 blanket bag, in the right foreground, an army potbellied stove, painted tin spittoons, and mixed bunks. Custom armracks are finely crafted from hardwood. The ubiquitous mirror and clothes brush are clearly visible.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-41-10)



52. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT MEADE, SOUTH DAKOTA,
1891-95

Mixed footlockers and bunks are in use here, with woven-wire springs placed high for better circulation and vermin control. Stoves are one of the 1875 army models, specially fitted with heat traps.

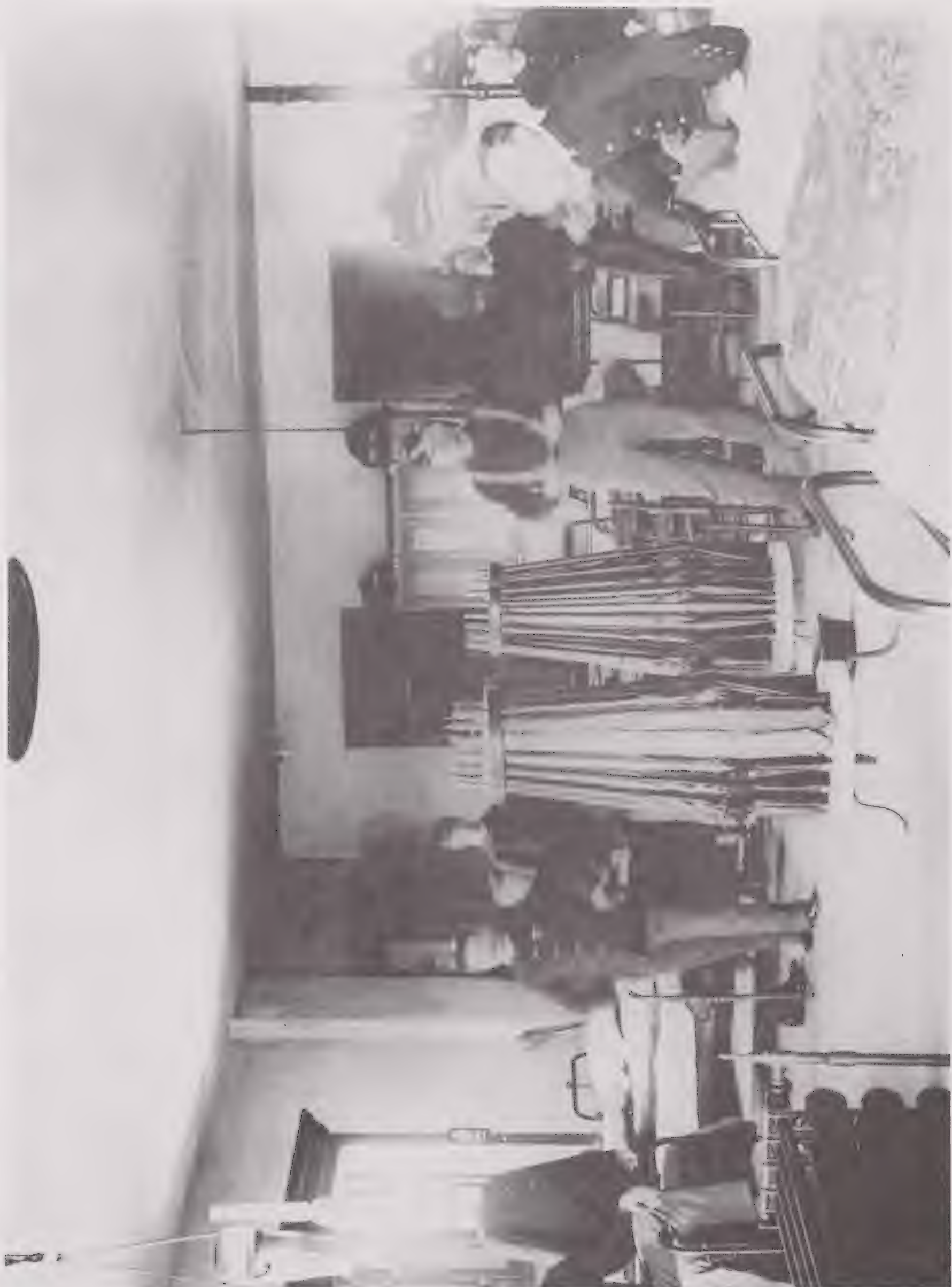
(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-42-9)



53. ARTILLERY BARRACK, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA,
1891-95

Visible in this photo are Model 1880 armracks, the 1893 bunk, 1883 barrack chairs, and two 1881 oil lamps. In the foreground is a radiator. This same type was found at West Point in the 1880s. One soldier has brought his own bedspread, and the pull shades are oilcloth, possibly light screens installed by the photographer.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-44A-10)



54. INFANTRY BARRACK, MT. VERNON BARRACKS,
ALABAMA, 1891-94

This large barrack has an amenity, a pool table, complete with lamp and, on the right wall a cue rack. Bunks are largely 1871-72 Composite, with an 1870 barrack bunk in the foreground. The wooden mosquito bars are homemade.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-44B-27)



55. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT MYER, VIRGINIA, 1891-95

This view is unique in several respects. Instead of wall shelves, a freestanding shelf for hats and tack has been constructed in the middle of the room. Additional shelves and/or lockers must exist elsewhere in the room for clothing storage. Bunks have been pulled from their traditional wall location to the center, possibly to benefit from air circulation around the room perimeter. The absence of weapons and dress helmets suggests a full dress parade in progress. The barrack is ready for inspection but the trooper wearing a nonregulation shirt is not.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-45-7)



56. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT NIAGARA, NEW YORK,
1891-95

Some wall lockers in this view appear to have frame doors covered with fabric, while others show shelter halves functioning as dust covers. Bunks are all the Composite Model No. 10. American flags and live house plants are unusual decorative touches, and someone has taken great pains with the cloth roller shades.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-46-7)



57. INFANTRY BARRACK, PLATTSBURG BARRACKS,
NEW YORK, 1891-95

These quarters appear entirely up to date with full wall lockers and new model bunks and barrack lamp. Barrack bags hang from the head of the bunks, which are too close together to please the surgeon general's office.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-47-6)



58. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT POTTER, NEW YORK,
1891-95

Gaslights appear in this infantry barrack, and like one arrangement seen previously, bunks have been placed in the center to allow for better air circulation.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-48-7)



59. BARRACK, FORT PREBLE, MAINE, 1891-95

The Fort Preble view shows an intimate scale and personal touches characteristic of civilian life but unusual in army life, particularly enlisted men's quarters. Most of these soldiers are displaying prints or photographs. One has created a wall arrangement with animal pelts. The exercise dumbbells near the stove may belong to the occupant of the back right bunk who has posted a boxing print. An open footlocker shows a photo collage of young ladies. Bunks combine the most and least up-to-date models. This nonregulation, single-burner, 1881 stove was more typically found in noncommissioned officers' quarters.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-49-3)



60-61. TWO CAVALRY BARRACKS, FORT ROBINSON,
NEBRASKA, 1891-95

Compare these two enlisted men's barracks at the same post, one of which houses a black company. The second interior may house another company from the same black regiment. Except for different model bunks, stoves and lamps, the arrangement is nearly identical, including the presence of a pool table at the end of each room. Noncommissioned officers' quarters are probably located behind the board partition at the end of one barrack.

(Photographs: National Archives RG 92-F-54-7)



62. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS,
1891-95

This model barrack shows full wall lockers with name tags. Visible are a regulation cast-iron wood heater, barrack chairs, and 1893 bunks with shelter halves as bed covers. Out-of-date items are the Model 1881 barrack lamp, and the 1880 cast-iron armracks, an unusual model in these images.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-56-11)



63-64. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA,
1891-95, WITH AND WITHOUT OCCUPANTS

The reservoir installed next to the stove is a unique form. It may be a hot water heater, heated by the stove and piped through to a washroom on the floor beneath. Drawers built into the wall locker eliminate the need for footlockers. Note the crocheted pillow sham on the left.

(Photographs: National Archives RG 92-F-65-6)



65. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON,
1891-95

Stoves in this infantry barrack are the 1875 army wrought-iron wood heaters No. V, to which is attached a heat trap to increase efficiency. The Composite Model No. 10 bunk is used throughout, with one exception on the right, and footlockers and barrack chairs are army regulation. A shelter half is folded on the table for playing cards. This is a superb view of one of three 1891 pendant lamps in the barrack. The glass shades are attached directly to a structural rod rather than the usual civilian method of balancing shades on the chimneys by means of wire hooks. The army method is safer and more durable.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-69-5)



66. BARRACK, FORT TRUMBULL, CONNECTICUT, 1891-95

This view dates after 1892 when the Krag-Jorgensen rifle seen here was adopted. The old armracks built onto the supporting posts were too short for the new rifle. Foot bars have been added to these 1881 cast-iron coal heaters. Cords hung from the wall shelves serve as towel racks. Washrooms are probably located on the first floor. A civilian trunk stands between two bunks on the right. It is particularly fitting that a ship model appears in this Connecticut post.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-70-4)



67. INFANTRY BARRACK, VANCOUVER BARRACKS,
WASHINGTON, 1891-95

In the foreground is the army wrought-iron wood heater No. IV of 1875, specially fitted with a heat trap. Notice the stovepipe rising through the stairwell from the first floor. Many of these views show a clothes brush hung just as it is here, from the side of a wall locker. Notice the civilian straw hat on the upper right. Straw hats were extremely popular with officers and enlisted men while off duty.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-71-6)



68. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON,
1891-95

Neither stoves nor footlockers are regulation. For the first time in this volume, a wood supply for the stove appears, and what is probably a water heater (see also figure 63) sits by the rear stove. Bed Stovepipe comes directly through the floor. Bed springs on these Composite Model No. 10 bunks are raised to their highest position, in this case perhaps for warmth. The 1881 barrack lamps have homemade smoke shields. A spit box sits in the middle of the room.

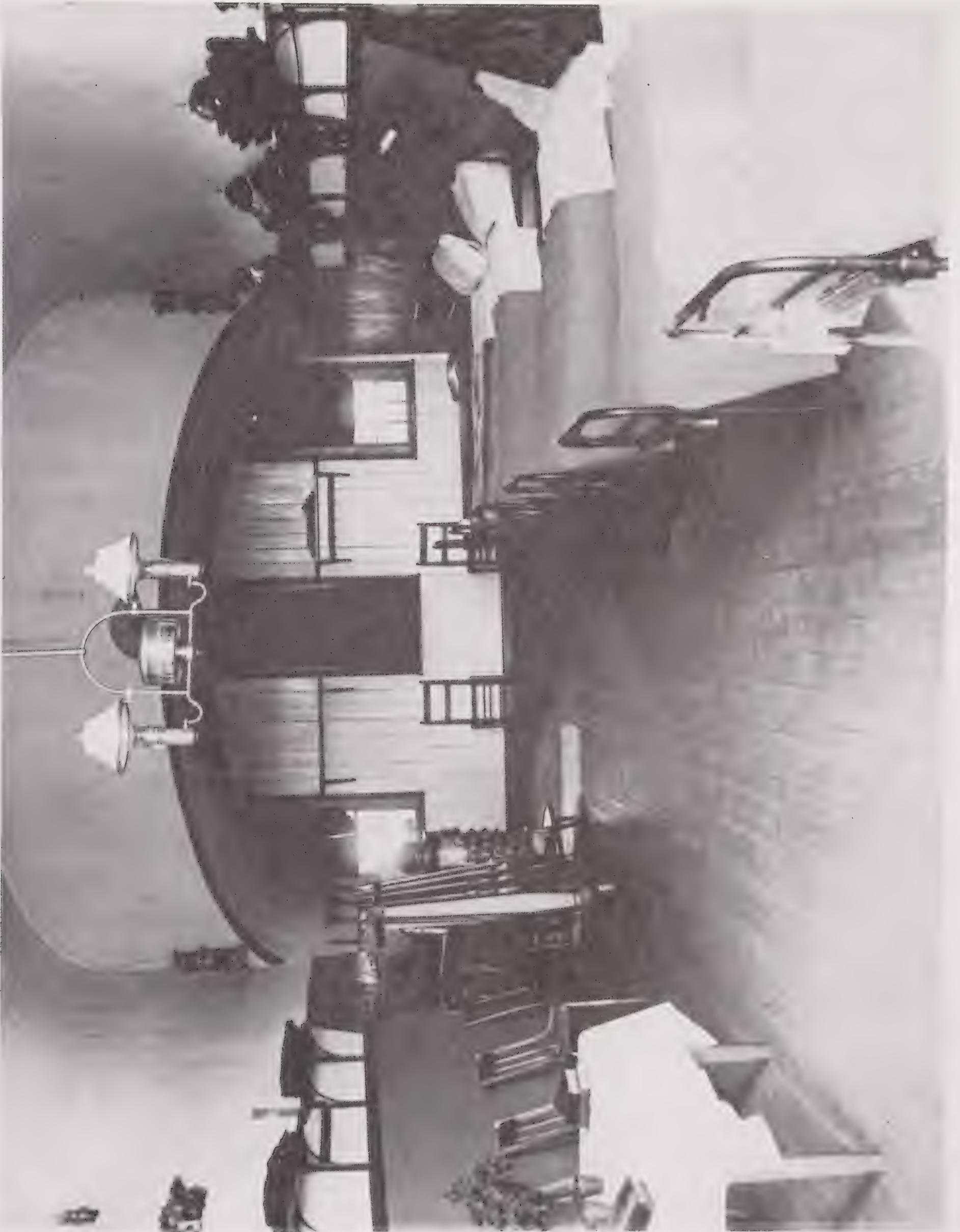
(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-73-5)



69. ARTILLERY BARRACK, FORT WARREN, MASSACHUSETTS,
1891-95

Located inside a casemate, this barrack provides relatively spacious quarters. The fan and photo montages hung on the walls reveal civilian influences as does the table in the foreground. Set with plants and a photo album, the piece almost resembles a parlor center table of the period. A very unusual stove appears in this view.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-G-74-4)



70. WASHINGTON BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
1891-95

These soldiers sit in regulation rawhide-seat chairs with their feet on one of the radiators, which are probably inadequate for this large space. This barrack should be compared with that shown in figure 55 which was located nearby. Notice the presence of gas lighting.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-76-7)



71. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT WAYNE, MICHIGAN,
1891-95

These Composite Model No. 10 bunks are placed more closely together than any we've seen. One appears to be covered with a fur rug. A shadow on the right wall locates the old wall shelves which have been replaced with full lockers. The stove is non-regulation, and the 1891 barrack lamp is leaking as indicated by the small cup below.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-77-7)



72. INFANTRY BARRACK, WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZONA,
1891-95

This is not a regulation building. Bunks are a mixture of the 1871-72 Composite Model No. 9, and the 1870 Snead barrack bunk. Shelter halves supplement army blankets, and a quilt top covers wall shelves on the left. A bird cage sits in the window and festooned drapery reflects contemporary household decoration.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-79A-5)



73. BARRACK, WILLETS POINT, NEW YORK, 1891-95

Bunks, radiators, and wall ventilators are all up-to-date features in this barrack. These soldiers are sleeping toe to toe, maximizing on air circulation around the perimeter of the room. One soldier slept through this photo session. Wall lockers or shelves must be located elsewhere in the room.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-80-10)



74. CAVALRY BARRACK, FORT WINGATE, NEW MEXICO,
1891-95

At the far end of this cavalry barrack is a rack for training whips, and standing behind the Model 1875 army cast-iron coal heater is a circular gun rack. Bunks, a combination of Composite Model Nos. 9 and 10, are covered with shelter halves, a practice commonly found in these images. Note the name stenciled on the nonregulation footlocker. A rare barrack luxury is the throw rug seen beside one soldier's bunk.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-81-8)



75. INFANTRY BARRACK, FORT WOOD, NEW YORK,
1891-95

Shown are transitional wall lockers, reaching only to the chair rail. Below the clock on the right wall is a water cooler. Barrack lamps date from 1881, and the stove is nonregulation. Most bunks are the Composite Model No. 10 but some are the new Model 1893.

(Photograph: National Archives RG 92-F-82-5)



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